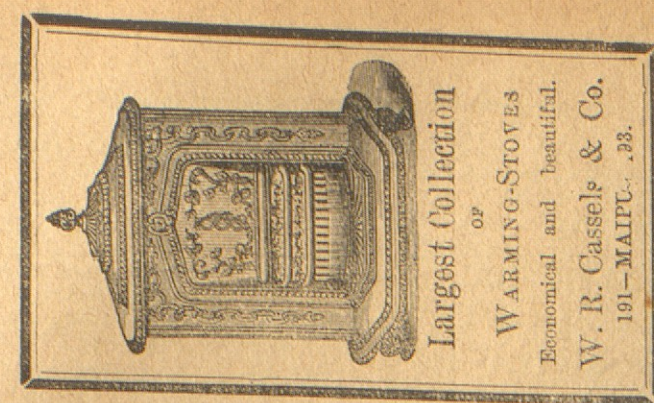
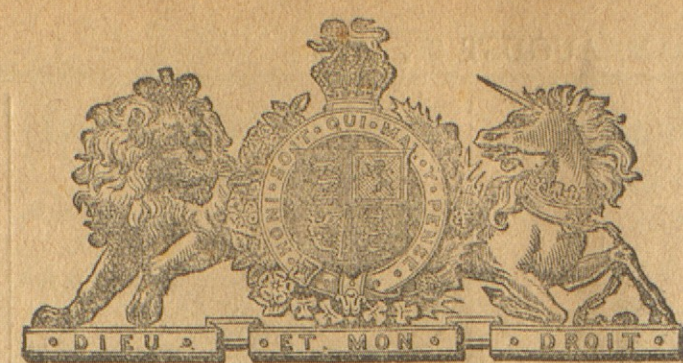
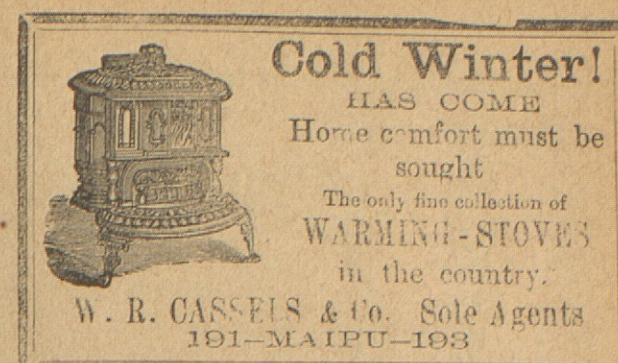




The



Standard



Nº. 6941.

BUENOS AIRES—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

TE FINO
Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL.

1. "Patilla," "Portella," "Crisolito."
2. "Kris," "Crisolito," "Argentino."
3. "Cerveza negra," "marca," "Chaucho."
4. "Cerveza blanca," "marca," "Sato."
5. "Rosa," "Llanero," "marca," "Chaucho."
6. "Sardinas," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.
7. "Sardinas," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.
8. "Pasta," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.
9. "Pasta," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.
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33. "Pasta," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.
34. "Pasta," "Sherry," 4 choice kinds.

Familia que no consume
NESPHERIDINA
debe consumir en aquella
que siempre tiene a mano
UNA BOTELLA
de este sano líquido, y
se convencerá de que es una
NECESIDAD CASERA
24 años de éxito lo prueban.
M. S. BAGLEY y Cia.

WINTER GOODS
Fenders.

Brass Steel
Bronzed
Nursery
ASH PANS
COAL VASES

FIRE GUARDS
Fire Irons and Brasses

BAZAR INGLES
189—Florida—189.

Between Cayo and Corrientes.

The Standard

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS
HAYAS AGENCY
(Cable interrupted.)

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, 18th.—According to the official bulletin there were 1554 fatal cases of cholera yesterday throughout Spain.

Marseilles, 17th.—Since Friday there have been 109 fatal cases of cholera in the city.

New York, 17th.—Over 40,000 persons visited General Grant's tomb yesterday.

St. Petersburg, 17th.—A portion of the fleet will henceforward pass the winter off the coast of Finland, owing to the Bay of Cronstadt being frozen up during the greater part of the year.

Paris, 17th.—Cholera has followed the emigrants from Marseilles, and is spreading at Sisteron and other towns in the French Alpine provinces.

The Minister of the Interior stated in his speech, on the occasion of the unveiling of General Chanzy's statue, that the events of 1870 had taught a double lesson to the French: the necessity of being perpetually prepared for war, and the necessity of maintaining the country on the same footing as the other powers.

London, 17th.—It is stated that Italy is about to send 20,000 men to the Sudan for the purpose of occupying the coast of the Red Sea, from Souakin to the Bay of Assab. Even if the British Navy at Constantinople do not come to an agreement with the Sultan, England will give Italy full power to carry out this project.

It is rumored that Lord Salisbury will hold an interview with the Italian Ambassador.

Rosario, 19th.—Several "jovenes condecorados" arrived to-day from Corboba to receive Senator Moyano who is expected to arrive here to-morrow from B. Aires.

In spite of the severe weather experienced of late and the wretched condition of the camps, wheat and flat in the north are most flourishing.

The Jefe de Policía has returned from Santa Fé.

Owing to some difficulties respecting the nomination of a president, the Trigueros Committee remains unorganized.

The police have discovered, or at least announce they have, a case of forgery on a large scale. No details yet.

The weather is very unsettled, and it is probable we shall have rain shortly.

Advices from Rio Cuarto state that Olmos will not accept the Governorship of Córdoba.

Santa Fé, 19th.—A Roquista Committee will be organized here on the 26th inst.

Difficulties are daily arising with regard to the Governorship of the Province. It is stated that Dr. Pizarro is endeavoring to obtain the influence of the President.

Montevideo, 19th.—It is stated that the Umberto was not detained in the usual space of time in quarantine, in consequence of a telegram from the Oriental Consul in Genoa contradicting the statements made by the Argentine Minister, Dr. del Val. Nevertheless a formal protest has been made by the French Agent for the Mensagerias Maritimas, and the affair promises to be "ruidosa."

A commercial house in this market has received a telegram from Barcelona stating that there has not been a single case of cholera in that city.

Estadadores have written to say they will be happy to attend the rural exhibition which is to take place at Maraca towards the end of next December.

THE BOULEVARD.

Stop by stop the Lord Mayor advances with his Boulevard scheme. We last advised our readers of the financial combination made, by which the Boulevard would be constructed without raising a loan or costing the city or the citizens one dollar. We now give our readers the new "reglamento," which is drawn up by the Lord Mayor, and submitted to the Board for approval.

This "reglamento" is to modify the business of expropriation which, we suppose, will begin as soon as the bonds are lithographed. In the mean time, and while they are finishing the bonds, we may again call Mr. Alvarez's attention to the scandalous Municipal abuse at the San Roque Hospital, where the refuse water of the establishment flows into the streets, causing the most dangerous "lagunas," in Calle Belgrano, of waste, impure and cold water. This is a nuisance without parallel in any city such as this, and we had better abandon all idea of this grand Boulevard if we cannot afford proper drainage for the largest Municipal Hospital in town.

The following is the Boulevard "reglamento":—

Art. 1st.—The Municipality shall proceed in accordance with the law of Oct. 31, 1884, and with the stipulations of the present decree.

Art. 2nd.—The Municipality shall expropriate the properties outside the line adopted for the streets referred to in Art. 1 of the law, when the proprietors decline to rebuild the fronts of their houses on the corresponding line, gratis or by means of a moderate remuneration.

Art. 3rd.—The proceeding article shall be likewise enforced for the expropriations necessary for the enlargement or opening of the streets referred to in Art. 2 of the law.

Art. 4th.—The Municipality shall avail itself of the authorization of Oct. 4 of the law to open the avenue, between the Plaza del Mayo and Calle Entre Rios, the works to be commenced in the "manzanas" where the least resistance will be opposed to the arrangements to be made with the proprietors.

Art. 5th.—To cover the expenses entailed in the carrying out of this project the Municipality shall make use of its credit to the extent of one million National dollars. The proceeds of the sales by auction of the expropriated properties shall be applied to the same end, exception being made of that part of the properties required by the Municipality for the opening etc. of streets.

Art. 6th.—The buildings on the streets shall not be commenced without the previous approval by the Municipal Bureau of Public Works, of the plans drawn up to this effect. These buildings shall be of the same height and the same architectural style.

Art. 7th.—At each section of the Consejo Deliberante the Lord Mayor shall account for the use made of these authorizations.

Art. 8th.—Let this be published etc.

Mariano Obarris.

ARTICLES OF THE EXPROPRIATION LAW.

Art. 4th.—Authorization is hereby given to open a street of 30 metres in width at least, running from the Plaza Mayo bisecting the properties included between Calle Rivadavia and Victoria, and terminating at Calle Entre Rios.

Art. 5th.—Authorization is hereby given to expropriate properties bordering on the streets referred to in the preceding article.

THE SCAB LAW.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

To-night a meeting will be held at 7 o'clock at the rooms of the Rural Society, Calle Peru No. 35, at which all the estadadores and sheepfarmers should attend.

The object of the meeting is to present a petition numerously and influentially signed to the Provincial Government, praying of the Governor to use all his influence to have the Scab Law, so long before the Chambers, at once passed.

Mr. Nicholas Love, who is always foremost in every useful or progressive measure for camp interests, has been talking at this subject for the last 6 months, calling upon all the principal and influential estadadores, and urging their support to this most essential measure. We are happy to say that he has not worked in vain; Mr. Scullin, the President of the Rural Society, has promised him his fullest co-operation, as also the other prominent members of the Rural Society, and the meeting is now convened to give proper shape to the movement which enlists our fullest sympathy and support. Admission to the meeting is free, and we are requested to invite all who are interested in the subject to attend. The following is a rough draft of the petition that will be laid before the meeting to-night. It is a long one, and it should have fifty thousand.

PETITION.

We the undersigned estadadores and stock-owners of the Province of Buenos Ayres, deeply interested in the extinction of a disease known as scab, do humbly pray that the Provincial Government will take into account the great loss sustained annually by the scab at large from the ravages of the scab upon the great numbers of sheep in the province of Buenos Ayres.

The exportation of wool being the greatest resource of revenue of this country it necessarily requires all the fostering care the Government can bestow upon it, which it has never had to this point and which has hitherto been overlooked.

To compete with other sheep countries it is absolutely necessary for us to be upon the same basis, and we humbly petition you to pass the scab law such as is pending before the Chambers without delay, and thus rid us of the scab so that we may enjoy the advantages of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, and thus be able to meet them on equal grounds.

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POLLO.

TOWN P. CAMP.

This match, played at Flores on the B. A. P. C. ground on Saturday last, was most interesting. Though the town were the stronger team, on account of having had more practice and always playing the same points, still the Camp made a bold effort, and it was only in the first twenty minutes that they were thoroughly beaten, and this owing to their captain being so badly mounted that he was practically out of the game, during which time the Town scored two goals.

We cannot pass over the skill of Mr. Robson, who justly deserves his sobriquet, "Le Démon du Polo." The way in which he handles his pony, and the science he brings to bear in directing the ball, entitle him to be classed among the "crème de la crème" of no matter what country.

Mr. Preston's back stroke on the near side of his pony is one among his many strong points.

Mr. Wilson, straightforward or back-handed, is sure, sharp and effective.

Mr. Miller's straightforward swoops on to the ball are well directed and well irresistible; and last but not least of the Town team comes Mr. Bowen, whose careful plodding and well-judged dribbling does so much for his side.

For the Camp, Mr. King showed the most science playing with great dash and judgment.

Mr. Ravenscroft played with great pluck and determination, and did his side a lot of good.

Mr. Thompson plays up heartily, his cheery voice the while ever cheering on his side. He hits strong and directs his aims.

Mr. McCloy shows great promise. He rides well, uses either hand, and only lacks practice to bring him up to the highest pitch.

Mr. Russell's first performance in public was exceedingly creditable, always on the ball and working hard, before long he will be a valuable acquisition to any team.

The match may be briefly described as follows:—

In the first twenty minutes the Town had the best of it, scoring two goals to nothing, one struck by Mr. Robson, the other by Mr. Preston.

In the second twenty the Town was kept rolling all the time, the Camp scoring one goal by good and brilliant play, struck by Mr. King; the Town scored two goals, both got by Mr. Robson.

The last twenty was a perfect scumper the whole time, the ball travelling from one end of the ground to the other by Mr. Preston.

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Mr. THOKE'S LECTURE.

(Continued.)

There is a very pretty fashion in the United States, which really dates back as far as the old Roman Palaces. It is called the "Corner." It is a sort of improved tent in one corner of a large room. It serves to break up the immensity of the chamber, favors the advancement of innocent flirtations, protects the ladies from the draught and altogether makes the home look more sedate. In this country where the apartments are so large and lofty it is a fashion which might well be introduced. From some North American newspapers I have been enabled to glean a few facts and ideas concerning these corners which are interesting.

It would earnestly ask you to consider well and deliberately. If there are any here to-night who are not men, and would give to some forlorn, long and not easily furnished room a very snug effect.

Turkish pillow cases now much used for their backs have a very pretty effect made into cushions. The colors in Turkish embroidery are so beautiful that the commonest is pretty and gives a look of refinement to a room. They are simply tied in the middle and hung over the back of a seat. A cheap and pretty "corner" could be of chintz and would be a charming thing in a bedroom. A folding screen of plush with panels of illuminations breaks up the severe outline of a square room, and what are called milking stools covered with the same material add considerably to the picturesqueness of an apartment.

It is the Japanese who have given us many ideas as to the beauty of a harmonious irregularity as to furnishing. Take one of their cabinets, most irregular as to shape, made of wood inlaid with pearl and ivory, the backs of birds being put in coral; at the top there will be a light of storks and every little drawer will have a different design inlaid with colors. And yet it is a piece of furniture of which one never tires.

But work brackets in walnut, mahogany, or oak if properly designed and carefully distributed in unoccupied corners tend to add to the prettiness of a room but they are only too often made the vehicle for displaying a useless or inartistic waste of doubtful origin. Plain dark brass covered with Frisian blue plush to carry a gilt carriage clock or weather-glass always look well, and generally harmonize with the neighbouring decorations and ornaments, if placed in an appropriate position.

Even with

